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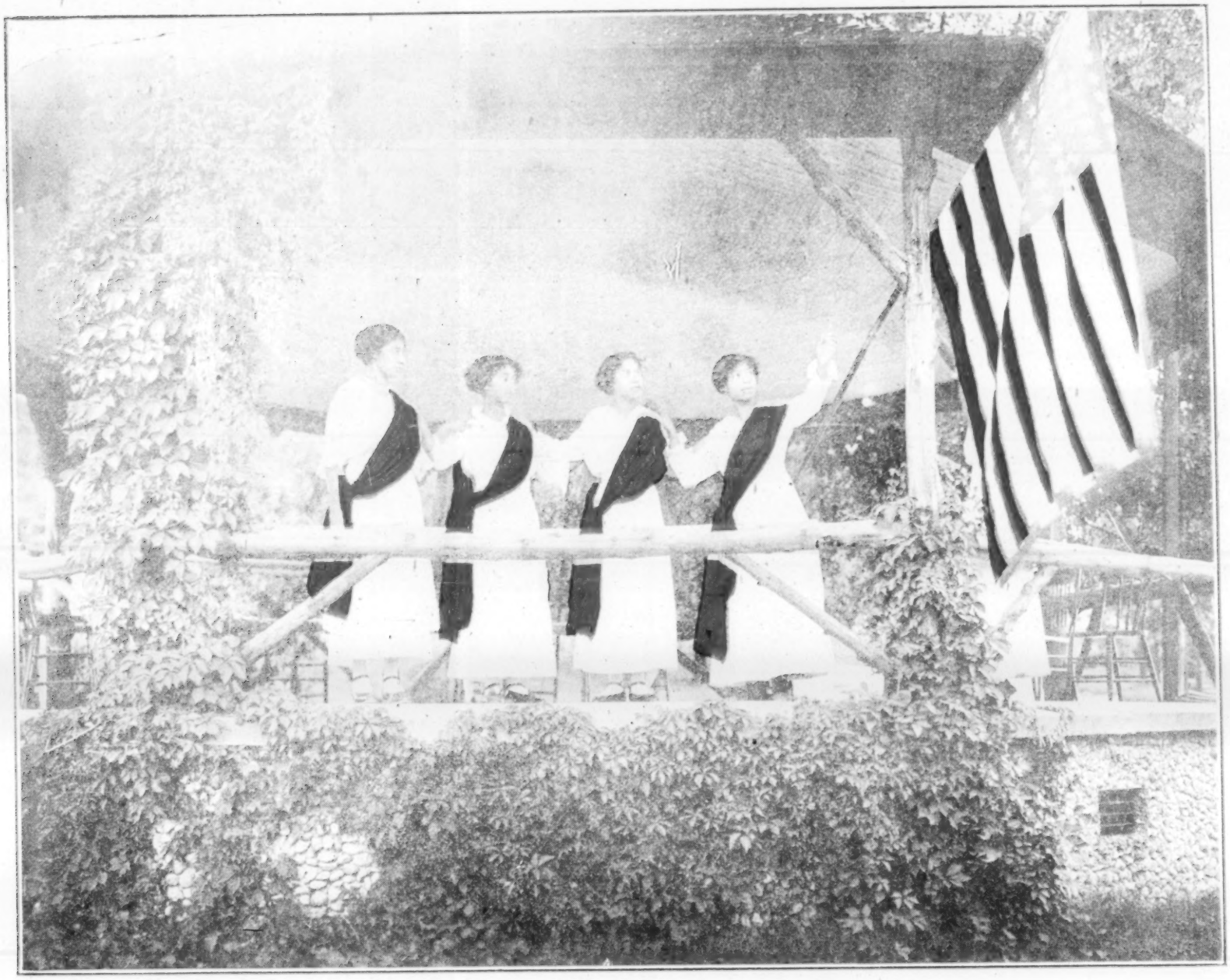
THE NEGRO FARMER

VOL. 2, NO. 12—TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA, JULY 3, 1915

Fourth of July Number



A Lesson in Patriotism

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself has said,
This is my own, my native land
Whose heart has ne'er within him burned,
As Home his footsteps he has turned
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,
Despite those titles power and pelf,
The wretch, concentred all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from which he sprung,
Unwept unhonored, and unsung."

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THE NEGRO FARMER

Published Bi-Weekly in the Interest of the Home, Farm and Garden; especially devoted to the Interest of Negro Land Owners and Tenant Farmers and Those Who Employ Negro Labor. The Only Negro Farm Newspaper in the World to be Circulated Among 2,000,000 Black Farmers

Vol. 2, No. 12 **TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., JULY 3, 1915** **5c Per Copy. $1.00 Per Year**

MAKE USE OF YOUR EXPERIMENT STATION

Justification for the existence of a publicly supported institution is found only in service rendered the people who contribute to its support. Your State Experiment Station exists for certain definite and specific purposes. Are you getting from it the service that is rightfully yours? If not, why? Do you know where it is located? If not, ask your postmaster. He will tell you. Get in touch with it and ask questions. Its business is to experiment for your benefit. Perhaps it already has accumulated some bit of information that will help to pull you out of a rut for smoother traveling. Are you growing grains and grasses? Are your varieties all you might wish for in point of yield and quality? If not, ask the Farm Crops Department of your Experiment Station to tell you of better varieties. If you are growing something especially good in this line, keep in touch with the Farm Crops department anyhow. It may be able to put you in touch with other growers who want your seed. Are you a dairyman? Then you have problems which the Dairy Department of your Experiment Station can help you to solve. Get that department to help you plan and erect your barns and silos. The service is gladly given. Do you grow fruits and vegetables? Then you need to know the remedies for the inroads of insect, pests and diseases. Ask the department of Horticulture about it. Its business is to know. If you ask questions enough of the poultryman, he will go out and visit you some time and talk poultry to you on the ground. The soils man wants to know your soil troubles. Do not hesitate about bringing them to his attention. The bacteriologist will tell you how to inoculate your alfalfa. peas and clover and will furnish you for a very small charge the material for doing it. Consult the Animal Husbandman on problems in the breeding and feeding of live stock. Your Experiment Station is accumulating information applicable to your conditions. It is yours for the asking.

J. S. JONES,

Director Idaho Experiment Station.

—The Idaho Agricultural News Letter.

SUMMER PRUNING

The importance of summer pruning young apple trees is little understood by many fruit growers. The habit has become so firmly fixed that all pruning is invariably done during the late winter or early spring months.

While winter pruning will always be most important, because less injury is done to the trees at this season, especially to old bearing trees, yet for the best success with young trees, summer pruning should be as regularly performed as winter pruning. After the shape of the tree has been obtained through winter pruning, the filling out of the branches and the trunk should be accomplished by summer pruning. This is especially true during the fourth and fifth years after planting. As a rule, most fruit growers prune their young trees too heavily during these years. Growth becomes too excessive, especially in length, and the branches do not become properly braced at the crotches of the tree. If summer pruning is done between the middle and the latter part of June, when the growth in length has reached from 12 to 15 inches, by cutting off the terminal buds, it will invariably check the growth in length and increase the thickness of the trunk and branches. Further, it tends to produce fruit spurs by checking the flow of the sap.

Summer pruning may also be practiced on older or bearing trees in connection with the thinning of the fruit. In this case, there is very little occasion for cutting and pinching off the terminal shoots, as older trees make little or no wood growth, and cutting out a number of spurs will give a larger amount of food supply for the remaining ones and the size of the fruit borne is greatly increased.

In Colorado, especially, we are troubled with over-bearing, that is, most of our trees have too many fruit spurs, and set too many fruits, making it difficult to obtain the proper size. While thinning the apples by removing them after the fruit is set is a remedy against over-bearing, yet this is less efficient than the actual removal of a certain number of fruit spurs. In cutting out the fruit spurs, they should be cut off close to the branches, and in such manner as to leave the remaining spurs well distributed on the branches.

The time for this kind of thinning or summer pruning, is after the apples are well formed and the June drop is past. The operator can then gauge the number to be removed or left, without any difficulty.

A pair of light pruning-shears is the best tool for this purpose.—E. P. Sandsten, Colorado Agricultural College.—Colorado Agricultural College, News Notes.

HOW TO KEEP THE WELL WATER CLEAN

Preliminary Measures

Obviously the logical first step in securing a clean well-water supply is to remove all the sources of possible contamination. Among the worst of these are the open privy vault, the leaching cesspool and barnyard filth. A well in ordinary pervious soil located lower than, and within 100 feet of, any of these is almost certain to be polluted. Even though the well is located on higher ground than these sources of contamination, heavy pumping or dry weather may so lower the ground water level that it will reach the zone of contamination and thus pollute the well. It is evident, therefore, that the open privy vault and leaching cesspool should be discarded and a sewage purification system, or at least a sanitary privy, be used instead. Sewage, garbage, manure or other waste should never be dumped into sinks or fissures, and most certainly never into into old abandoned wells. An old well used for this purpose is very likely to communicate directly with the water-bearing stratum from which other wells in the immediate vicinity draw their supply. Slops or waste water should never be thrown out of the back door or window onto the ground. If the pigs and chickens must run at large they should at least be kept away from the well. A box built

around the pump and filled with manure in winter is an extremely unsafe way to prevent the pump from freezing.

Clean Water and How to Get It on the Farm

Concrete manure pits, impervious floors, and water-tight drains are desirable features for farm buildings. If these are beyond the farmer's purse the manure pile should at least be placed a safe distance away from the well.

The well itself should be located as high as possible with respect to buildings, stock pens, and chicken yards, and as far away from all sources of contamination as convenience and local surroundings will permit.—Yearbook Department of Agriculture, 1914.

FERTILE EGGS COST THE FARMER $15,000,000 A YEAR

Farmers lose $45,000,000 annually from bad methods of producing and handling eggs. One-third of this loss is preventable, because it is due to the partial hatching of fertile eggs which have been allowed to become warm enough to begin to incubate.

The rooster makes the egg fertile.

The fertile egg makes the blood ring.

You can save the $15,000,000 now lost from blood rings by keeping the male bird from your flock after the hatching season is over.

The rooster does not help the hen to lay. He merely fertilizes the germ of the egg. The fertile germ in hot weather quickly becomes a blood ring, which spoils the egg for food and market. Summer heat has the same effect on fertile eggs as the hen or incubator.

Infertile eggs will not become blood rings

After the hatching season cook, sell, or pen your rooster. Your hens not running with a male bird will produce infertile eggs—quality eggs that keep best and market best.

Rules for handling eggs on the farm

Heat is the great enemy of eggs, both fertile and infertile. Farmers are urged to follow these simple rules, which cost nothing but time and thought and will add dollars to the poultry yard returns:

1. Keep the nest clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill, or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

—*U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.*

WINNERS FROM THE SOIL

Colored Heroes of the Farm

THE STORY OF LAWRENCE WORK OF OXFORD, KANSAS

As Told by Himself to the National Business League

Dairying and Poultry Raising—Making Them Pay

Instead of being primarily a poultry raiser as the program would seem to indicate, I am primarily a milkman. Although I have developed the poultry feature of my business until it now nets me a nice little income, poultry raising is a side issue with me; three-fourths and perhaps four-fifths of my income is derived from the production and sale of milk and cream, so you will pardon me if I begin by discussing the major part of my business first. I have a farm at Oxford, Kansas, and one day a lady in my section who had a number of cows, asked me would I take and sell some milk for her in town. I told her I did not have the time, for I was a farmer and producer also and it took practically all of my time in handling and selling my own produce. But on one occasion, when I was going to town she prevailed on me to carry along some milk and sell it for her. I brought the milk to town just to see what I could do with it, sold fourteen quarts for her and it netted her something like One Dollar. Well, it took me just one hour from the time I left home to dispose of those 14 quarts of milk, so I thought that if I could net or sell one dollar's worth of milk for doing only one hour's work a day, there was no reason in the world why I shouldn't increase my profits by producing and selling milk and cream myself. (Applause.) I followed up the milk business with her until the next spring and then quit, and in the meantime I had learned some things I didn't know about the milk business. I bought a good cow and my trade increased; I bought another and another cow, until today, instead of milking three or four cows, I am milking fifteen cows. (Applause.) And I have no trouble in selling and disposing of all the milk and cream I can produce and at a good figure. (Applause.) Now I will tell you why I was successful. It was because I furnished pure milk, and clean milk, and the vessels in which I convey it to my customers have a clean, sanitary appearance. To furnish clean milk you must keep your cows clean, you must keep your stable or barn clean; you must keep all the utensils (including your milk bucket, strainer, separator, etc.) clean, and last, but by no means least, you must keep yourself clean. (Hearty applause.) In the first place, before I milk I always wash the cow's bag and udders, as that is one of the most important things and the failure to do it is one of the causes of disease. I milk in covered pails, sanitary milk pails which I wash out with hot water and always keep them scrupulously clean; then there is a strainer that strains, tests and measures the cow's supply; after the milk is tested, it is removed from the stable to the milk house, and there put into the cooling tank and chilled to get out of it the animal heat and preserve its keeping quality; I always use a clean cloth over this strainer so that no dirt at all can get into the milk. After the milk is bottled and immediately capped with clean cardboard caps, the bottles are put into the cases and it is kept on ice or in a cool place until ready for delivery. So you see that no dirt can possibly get into it.

Then again, I will tell you how I learned to be so cleanly. When I was a boy, we kept a cow, and whenever I was sent out to milk, my mother told me to "Go wash your hands." I went and washed my hands and then came back after the milk pail; then my mother would say, "Now go wash your face" (you know sometimes in the country on these cold mornings a boy sometimes intentionally forgets to wash his face.) (Laughter.) Once more I grew somewhat put out with her and said, "Mother, I'm not going to milk the cow with my face." (Laughter.) But she would always insist upon my coming back and washing my face; so it became a habit with me, until now it is just as natural for me to wash my face and hands before milking as it is for me to wash

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my face and hands before I sit down to eat. (Hearty applause.)

Of course I had some things to contend with when I began selling milk. There's only one colored family in my town, so you see I couldn't make a living if I were only patronized by my own color. (Laughter and applause.) The white people, or at least some of them, would not take milk from me at first—I remember one man especially who seemed dubious about taking milk from a colored man; but when they listened to me tell how I kept my stable and the pains I took in keeping the milk and cream clean and sanitary, and when they noticed the richness of the milk and the clean appearance of the bottles as well as myself, one by one they began taking milk and cream from me, and I gradually added to my list of customers until now I can sell all the milk and cream I am able to produce. I also own, in connection with my dairy farm, some good horses and mares; I keep the mares to do the work on the farm and to raise colts; I have a yearling colt that was a year old the first of last May, that now weighs 1050 pounds. (Applause.)

Now I will tell you something about the poultry business. Last year I saved all my pullets, did not sell a one, just wanted to see what I could do; I sold off the old hens; these pullets began to lay last winter and in January they laid one hundred and forty-seven (147) dozen eggs; from January to the first of April they laid six hundred and sixty-three (663) dozen eggs; eggs during that time were thirty (30) cents a dozen and got down as low as fifteen (15) cents, but I averaged at least twenty (20) cents a dozen during these three months; they brought in to me during that brief space of time $132.60, but in my opinion, nothing on the farm considering the amount invested, pays so well as poultry raising. (Applause.) As stated in the beginning of my remarks, I did not make a specialty of raising chickens—simply kept them for home use and to fill call orders occasionally, but I mean to develop this feature of my farm in the same way that I have made dairy farming pay. In feeding the chickens, I scatter feed in the barn in and among the litter where they will have to scratch and work for it; exercise keeps them healthy; I give them oats in the morning; cracked corn mixed with wheat in the evening; and keep before them a dry mash composed of bran, alfalfa meal, etc., all during the day, with, of course, a plenty of grit, ground oyster shells, and ground charcoal always within their easy reach. About last March I began setting my incubators; did not set any hens, only a few hens a few days before the time allowed for the incubator to come off, and then I set a few hens; I always had a plenty of hens that wanted to set, had sometimes fifty at a time, but I would shoo them off their nests to keep them from setting. The reason I set the few hens just before the young chicks in the incubator were hatched out was because I wanted the old hens to also take care of my incubator chickens. I consider the mother hen much better than an out-door or in-door incubator brooder, which is a device fitted with a little clover and the proper amount of warmth designed to take care of little incubator chicks and keep them warm the same as if they had a hen mother. I hatched out a large number of incubator chickens, but it was rainy weather when they first came off, and I lost a plenty of them, but I have now between six and seven hundred young chickens and counting all my pullets and old hens I have in the neighborhood of 900 or 1,000 chickens on my farm today. A few weeks ago, before I threshed out my wheat, my hens were not laying much, but since I hauled all the straw and stacked it in or near the barn they have been laying heavily and we are getting on the average of six dozen eggs a day and increasing right along, and if they keep on increasing as they have in the past two or three weeks, I will soon have twelve or thirteen dozen eggs daily.

AN EDITORIAL TO COLORED PEOPLE IN SCHOOLS

My Dear Mr. Fisher:—

I have just read your editorial under the head of "If you can't support your chief, get out" in the Negro Farmer under date of June 19, 1915. I regard this as a very strong and helpful article and one that every Negro who is connected with school work should read. You have well said. Continue the good work.

Wishing you continued succes, I am,

Yours truly,

MARTIN A. MENAFEE, Treas.

—Voorhees Industrial School, Denmark, S.. C.

A FEW CANNING HINTS

Have the canning plant properly installed before the fruits and vegetables begin to ripen. See that the cans, labels cases, solder, flux, etc., are ordered immediately.

Be sure to order the whole and cap cans and specify in your order that you want solder hemmed caps. Order the enamel cans for fruits if you wish to preserve the color, flavor, and quality of the product.

The soldering irons should be properly tinned if you wish to do a smooth job of soldering. This is done by heating the irons, then filing them until they are bright. The irons are now dipped in a zinc solution, then rubbed in salammoniac to which solder has been added.

When the cans are placed in the retorts, keep up the presure as recommended and do not record the time until the thermometer registers the degree of heat rcommended for handling the various products.

For detailed instructions, write for the canning bulletin No. 82, Idaho Experiment Station, Moscow, Idaho.

C. C VINCENT.
Horticulturist.

—The Idaho Agricultural News Letters

THE SUMMER DIET

One frequently hears the unmodified statements that it is well to eat very sparingly in the summer time, and, that very little or no meat should be taken.

In summer it is true that there is not the body demand for the concentrated fuel, and, so we instinctively turn from the rich fatty foods, such as fat meats, rich gravies, pastries, and fried foods.

Because meat contains in large proportions protein which is a quick fuel, it is reasoned therefore that meat should be eliminated from the diet. The amount of meat may well be cut some, yet it is reasonable to assume that there is need for its tissue building value in summer as in winter, and it has not yet been shown that other protein types of food adequately take the place of meat.

Lusk in his Human Nutrition makes this statement: "But if a cool climate, there is no strongly substantiated argument why one should not follow the general custom of taking a medium amount of protein in moderate accordance with the dictates of his appetite."

In our eagerness to trim the corners let us not forget that the ill-effects of under eating are no less to be avoided than those resulting from over-eating, and that the advice of Mrs. Means, "Get a plenty while you're a gittin' " is a safe dietetic maxim for most of us to follow.—*Inga M. K. Allison, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins Colo.*

THE NEGRO FARMER

Published Every Other Week, in The Negro Farmer Building, Greenwood, by THE NEGRO FARMER PUBLISHING CO.

ISAAC FISHER....Editor and Business Mgr.

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SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915

MEMBER NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Editor's Page

"'TILL SHILOH COMES"

A FOURTH OF JULY "SERMON"

For the first time in years, colored people in the United States feel that they have some interest in the Fourth of July; for on June 21st, the Supreme Court of the United States, to the surprise of all our darker citizens, handed down a decision which unanimously declared that all "Grandfather Clauses," of Southern States, by which Negroes for a number of years have been prevented from voting, were unconstitutional.

A Word to the Southern States

Before going further, it may be wise to put into the record, right here, some statements that should be made to the South by or on behalf of the Negroes:

Speaking for millions of thoughtful, patriotic men of my race, let this paper say that whatever professional politicians may say on the stump to the contrary, this decision of the Supreme Court is not going to make Negroes lose their heads. Possibly a few of us, whose vision is the length of our noses, may expect a little too much, but there is a great host of thoughtful Negroes who have been studying the race question too earnestly, too prayerfully and too long to get excited at this stage of affairs. They know and they are going to tell their race just—

What the Decision Does Not Mean

It does not mean that in all the Southern States, without further question, Negroes will vote in the next election;

It does not mean that—

The Federal Government now stands ready to force the South to open the polls to Negroes; and few Negroes are foolish enough to believe that it does.

It does not mean that segregation laws are to be abolished—It does not alter the separateness of the two races in the South.

It does not mean that there will be a change of all the conditions which irritate Negroes so much.

No Negroes will attempt to violate the humiliating "Jim Crow" car laws because of the decision.

Colored people will go to their daily tasks just as before: and they will be just as polite and obliging as ever they have been.

They will obey the laws just as willingly as of old.

They are not going to precipitate riots as a result of the decision; but day after day, with more cheerful hearts, you will find them toiling for bread, educating their children, and trying to prove worthy of citizenship, worthy of confidence, worthy of encouragement instead of discouragement. There may be a few exceptions; but the despised and much-abused "educated" Negro is "on the job," has been there for quite a while, and he's coaching the race, warning it against harmful and unwise action; and holding the race to sanity and thrift and righteousness in a measure not even dreamed of by his white friends, to say nothing of his foes.

The Decision Means That This Is Still a Government of Laws

The Supreme Court has not said by its decision that the South is wrong in disfranchising Negroes. It simply said that it must not be done contrary to "the supreme law of the land;" and now let me get back to my text—"'Till Shiloh Comes."

The Honorable Edward Douglass White

Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Democrat, Louisianian, Confederate Soldier, and Judge whose opinion on the "Grandfather Clause" of State Constitutions has placed him with the "Immortal Unafraids" of all times.

One Lawgiver and a Greater

Over thirty-five hundred years ago, old Jacob with the hand of death upon him, said of his mighty son: "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet until Shiloh comes." The majority of scholars translate this word Shiloh to mean "He whose right it is;" while others say that the sentence should read: "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah until He comes to whom it belongs;" or,

in plain words: Judah shall rule until another shall come more suited to do so.

The North as Judah

To the Northern Republican members of the United States Supreme Court, we Negroes have been accustomed to look for the judicial decisions which would safeguard our civil and political rights. To us, the Northern people always represented Judah, the righteous lawgiver, and we gazed in astonishment as we saw laws consistently upheld by that great court which seemed to us to be unconstitutional; and our astonishment was all the greater when we noted that the court was usually Republican in composition and presided over by Republican chief justices; and when we found that there was little disposition on the part of that court to examine the suffrage laws which we felt were not fair, we lost heart, although every little while the court would give us a crumb of comfort.

The Coming of a Human "Shiloh"

In the midst of all our perplexities, comes now to judgment a man who fought that I might forever remain a slave; a man from the section of the country whose laws and whose people have seemed to be opposed to my race; a man whose appointment to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States I felt was the end of every judicial hope that Negroes might have in that great tribunal. Comes he to judgment under obligations to no man, but as deeply saturated with the traditions of his beloved South as any man ever born there. He knew Reconstruction times; and he served his State while they lasted; and I would have been willing to stake almost all I have or hope to have that on a question of grave concern to my race and the section from whence he came, his vote would be against us every time. Not because I know aught against his character, but because the past has been what it has.

"What hath God wrought?" Not only does this great jurist file no opinion against us, but he reasons so ably for our cause that his associates do him the honor to adopt as their unanimous opinion the conclusions which he adopts.

Do you catch the deep significance of this event? Think of a Southern Democrat taking the lead in a Republican Supreme Court and declaring for equity for the despised, the helpless, colored race shut out from the suffrage by his own beloved South. What does it mean? Simply this, that **"The sceptre has departed from Judah,"** that "Shiloh" has come; that the half-afraid protection given to the Constitution by many jurists of Eastern birth and training is to give way to the undaunted support of the "Shiloh" from the South; and I serve notice on the North and East that history may yet have to record that the Negro came not into his own until the South in compassion came to his aid.

My Tribute to Man and Men

I am not a Democrat; I do not expect that the millenium will soon be here; I do not expect that the South will follow the lead of Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the jurist-gentleman unafraid; I am not going to be "fooled" because of the decision; but I know a man when I learn definitely of him; and I am paying my respects to one now.

The greatest Chief Justice who ever sat upon any bench was John Marshall of Virginia, whose decisions, according to James Bryce, did more to make the Constitution than did the men who framed it.

Comes now a Confederate soldier from Louisiana and plants himself so firmly by that same Constitution that he bids fair to take his place by the side of Marshall, the immortal.

The South is bold; the South is unyielding at times; but this is her praise, i. e., that if her aim is wrong, she drives forward; if her aim is right, she drives forward; and neither men nor devils alter her course. But if she turns, she turns and she begs no other man's benediction upon her course. Marshall of Virginia believed that the Union was greater than the States; and he made us a Union; Chief Justice Taney of Maryland believed that a Negro could have no rights and he said so, though it took bloody civil war to reverse his decision; and now Chief Justice White believes that the South has violated the Constitution through her anti-Negro suffrage laws; and he says so. God give us men!

I am opposed to injustice and wrong; and I shall never defend them whether done to my race by North or South; but I admire men who stand up for what they believe, whether they hate me or wish me well.

The Fourth of July

We have always been loyal to our country. The race is patriotic and we shall continue to be loyal because we don't know how to be anything else. We have suffered the proscription which makes hot-headed races become anarchists and outlaws; but we are loyal citizens and on our hands is no blood of any rulers; and it is a question for wise statesmen whether it is not better to encourage our patriotism than to stir always our deepest resentment. We shall observe the Fourth this year as we have never done before. When I pass the flag on that natal day, I shall bare my head and say: "God save the Commonwealth of the United States!" but my mind will be upon the Southern Democrat who reminds his own people (and it was fitting that a Southern man should do it) that ours is a government of law.

—ISAAC FISHER.

A GUESS

"Do you know that your chickens come over into my garden?"

"I thought they must be doing that!"

"Why did you think so?"

"Because they never come back."—Successful Farming.

DR. JONES SAYS "DEFER THE LAST CALL FOR SILENCE"

NOT YET?

Brother Fisher, editor of the Negro Farmer, thinks that we have talked too much about our progress and he has sounded the first and second call for silence. He thinks that the eloquence of Fifty Years of Freedom has been over-worked. There is some wisdom in his suggestion to let the statistical progress have a rest and "Get on the Job," and "Get Busy." But Brother Fisher must not forget there is much inspiration in a recital of our achievements, and that the accomplishments of the past "remind us we can make our lives sublime." (See your front page, Brother Fisher.) And then, too, while the enemies of the race are claiming that Fifty Years of Freedom have been a failure, that we have accomplished nothing, it is an unanswerable argument to point to our twenty million acres of land and at least a billion dollars of accumulations and to the reduction of our illiteracy to thirty per cent. We should never cease to work with all our might; at the same time we must not forget to boost our achievement, and especially so when our faults are so eternally kept to the front. If the Negro did not hear from his orators and from his newspapers of much that he had done, he would grow despondent, and instead of getting busy, would quit. Nothing succeeds like success. We do not want ranting and captiousness and self-satisfaction, but it never hurts to boost. One thing the race very sorely needs is thorough advertisement of its accomplishments, and if we could get the wide world to understand, along with other achievements of the race, the achievement and work of Mr. Fisher as a writer and an interpreter of social conditions, the whole race would move along way up the road.

You have made the first and second call, but defer the last call a little while longer, Brother Fisher. Give us a little chance to talk; it won't hurt.

—*Southwestern Christian Advocate.*

Editor Young thinks the Last Call Should Be Made.

TOO MUCH SHOUTING

Editor Isaac Fisher of the Negro Farmer thinks that the progress which the Negro race has made within the past fifty years has been exploited to excess and he has issued what he calls the "first and second calls for silence." We agree with him. We think that if the colored people will work more and shout less during the next fifty years they will have something to report at the end of one hundred years of freedom. Too much talk of progress invites opposition and arouses in small souled people a lot of prejudice. "There is before me as I write," says Editor Fisher, "a paper which is asking for legislation to check the Negro's advance because the last census reports show that the race has made such wonderful progress in a certain direction." We ought to be proud of our progress as a race, but there is a danger that our rejoicing may be mistaken for boasting and this can be used against us with telling effect by our enemies.

—*The Journal and Guide.*

DAIRY NOTES

Fiber brushes for washing milk utensils should replace the common dishrag. They do better work and are more easily kept clean.

When a cow turned out to pasture does not give so much milk as you expected, do not blame the cow without investigating. Sometimes it is the fault of the pasture.

Keeping production records is only half the work. How much did it cost you to feed that cow that gave you 6,000 pounds of milk last year? Keep records and keep them right.

If cream has an unpleasant taste or odor before it is churned, it will make butter of poor quality. It is impossible to make good butter with dirty, sour cream.

To make good butter it is necessary to have clean milk and healthy cows. Milk from unhealthy cows is not a safe article of food even though there is no visible dirt in it.

Wash the hands before milking and wipe them dry. Also wash the udder and wipe it dry. These two operations are essential in the production of clean milk, which is the only kind that should be produced.

To produce good milk, cows must be comfortable. The dairy barn should be roomy, clean, dry, light and well ventilated.

Milk begins to sour within a few minutes after it is taken from the cow if it is not cooled. The bacteria that cause souring do not thrive in cold milk. Therefore, to keep your milk or cream sweet, cool it without delay.—Better Farming.

SOME CLEANING HINTS

The following cleaning hints are given by Charlotte E. Carpenter, of the Colorado Agricultural College:

Kerosene is a great time-saver, if used in cleaning sinks, bowls and bath tubs.

A cloth wet in kerosene will quickly remove the gummy deposit without scratching the enamel.

The long handled paint brush will reach many places which without it are inaccessible. The half-inch stiff bristle brush will remove the dust from the handle and corners of cream pitchers, sugar bowls, vases and fancy dishes. These brushes are good to have for the machine drawer as well as for the kitchen sink.

The small wooden back brushes—which can be purchased for 5 cents each or six for a quarter, make the cleaning of vegetables, of the sink, and of pots and pans, much easier.

Whiting makes an excellent and inexpensive polish for silver. It may be used with alcohol or water. The former dries more quickly. A paste is made and applied to the silver. When dry, the paste is rubbed off with a soft cloth, and the silver washed in hot soapsuds.

Salt and vinegar, about equal parts if allowed to stand an hour or two in the water pitcher or carafe, will loosen the lime deposit often found on these articles, so it can be easily removed.

When the burners of the gas stove become clogged and sticky, remove and place in a strong solution of sal soda. After boiling a few minutes, raise and go over the burners with a stiff brush. Be careful not to put the hands in the sal soda solution. This same treatment is excellent for the burners of kerosene lamps.—*Wallace's Farmer.*

COTTAGE CHEESE

A young lady student of the Colorado Agricultural College says: "My home is on a small farm two miles from town. I have found a practical way of increasing my none to plentiful income. We keep several cows and so have large quantities of sour milk which we formerly fed to the pigs. Now with very little effort and time I make this sour milk up into cottage cheese and sell it in town. It is made into pound bricks which sell at ten cents a brick. Customers were hard to obtain at first, but as soon as the people learned about my cheese, I had all the customers I could supply. I make the cheese twice a week and deliver it the day it is made. In this way the cheese is fresh when it gets to the customer."—*News Notes, Colorado Agricultural College.*

FARMERS' DICTIONARY

The "Big Words" and Events Explained

SUFFRAGE LAWS OF THE SOUTH

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the "Grandfather Clauses" of Oklahoma and Maryland to be unconstitutional is leading to inquiries as to which States have such clauses in their constitutions. To answer these, the following digest is inserted:

Tests Used to Disfranchise Negroes, and States Which Impose them by Constitutional Amendments

1. Illiteracy—The voter must be able to read and write. * * *

2. Property—The voter must own not less than $300 worth of taxable property and pay taxes on it. * * *

3. Poll Tax—A voter must have paid his poll tax. * * *

4. Occupation—A voter must have a regular occupation. * * *

5. Army Service—Soldiers or their descendants may vote. * * *

6. Character—Persons of good character who understand the duties of citizenship may vote. * * *

7. Grandfather Clause—Persons who could vote Jan. 1, 1867, or their descendants may vote if registered within a limited time. * * *

8. Understanding Clause — Persons may vote who understand a clause of the Constitution and can explain it when read to them.

Thus far States have adopted the above qualifications as follows (numbers in parentheses refer to numbered paragraphs above):

Mississippi—The literacy (1) qualification or the understanding clause (8), together with the poll tax (3) provision.

Alabama—The army service (5) and character (6) clauses for persons registering prior to 1903; thereafter the literacy clause (1) and occupation clause (4), or the property qualification (2).

South Carolina—For those registering before 1898, the literacy clause (1) except that writing is not required, or the understanding clause (8); after 1898 the literacy (1) or property (2) qualifications.

Louisiana—Literacy (1) or property (2) clauses, in addition to the grandfather clause (7) which originated here, but has expired.

North Carolina—Literacy (1) and poll tax (3) provisions, and grandfather clause; the latter expired in 1908.

Virginia—For those registering before 1904, army service (5) or property clauses (2); or literacy (1) and understanding clauses (8). After 1904, poll tax clause (3) providing the tax has been paid for three years, and literacy clause (1). Army service (5) excuses from the poll tax (3).

In addition to these, three other States, i. e., Georgia, Oklahoma and Maryland, have adopted suffrage regulations as follows:

Georgia

Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution—"In order to register and vote according to the provisions of this amendment, a man must, besides meeting certain requirements as to residence and the payment of his taxes, have one of the following qualifications: Either (1) he must have served in the land or naval forces of the United States or the Confederate States or the State of Georgia in time of war, or be lawfully descended from one who has done so; or (2) he must be a person of good character, satisfying the registrars of election that he understands the duties and obligations of citizenship; or (3) he must correctly read in the English language any paragraph of the United States Constitution or the State Constitution, and, unless physically incapacitated from doing so, correctly write the same when read to him; or (4) he must be the owner of at least forty acres of land in the State in which he resides, or the owner of five hundred dollars worth of property in the State assessed for taxation."

The "Grandfather Clause" in Georgia expired on January 1, 1915.

Oklahoma

Constitutional Amendment — The "Grandfather Clause" was adopted as a Constitutional Amendment. It imposes an educational test on all Negroes whose grandfathers were slaves and on all naturalized citizens from countries where they did not have the right to ballot. The test is the ability to read and write a section of the Constitution. The United States Supreme Court decision has destroyed the "clause" in this State.

Maryland

The "Annapolis Law," applying only to that city.

"The Act declared that in order to be accepted by the registers of election a voter must have had the right to vote prior to January 1, 1868, or must prove descent from persons having enjoyed that right." The act also contained an educational and property qualification.

The main difference between the "Grandfather Clause" in Maryland and in the other States was that it was to be permanent in Maryland, while it was only temporary in the other States. It has now been destroyed by the Supreme Court decision.

There are now no States having "Grandfather Clauses" in their Constitutions.

PICNIC SUGGESTIONS

"The enjoyment of a picnic is apt to lie in the simplicity of the arrangement." Its object is recreation and this should govern the preparation. Delicate or complex cookery is "out of place." One should keep in mind that the picnic lunch takes the place of the regular meals, therefore simple, substantial food which packs easily and carries well should be chosen. Following are food stuffs that are suitable for a picnic lunch:

Meats—Meat loaf with hard cooked egg center; cold sliced meat; "Wienies"; fried chicken; cold sliced ham; sardines.

Sandwiches—Plain; Boston brown bread; chopped ham and salad dressing; cheese and pimento; nut bread sandwiches; date; peanut.

Salads—Salmon; potato; cottage cheese; cold slaw deviled eggs.

Relishes—Radishes; celery; olives; pickles; potato chips.

Fruits—All fresh fruits.

Sweets—Cookies, cakes, candy nuts.

Beverages—Coffee, iced tea-lemonade.

Use paper plates, cups, etc., so as to reduce the amount of things to be carried home. Have all food well prepared, daintily packed, plenty of it and not too great a variety.—Miriam Haynes, Colorado Agricultural College. —*Colorado Agricultural College, News*

DRINKS FOR HOT DAYS

As the hot days of summer come, the drug stores and ice cream parlors become more popular, it sometimes seems difficult to find something at home to serve, as a substitute for the drinks and frozen dishes sold at these places. There are however, many acceptable drinks which may be prepared in a short time if the housewife will keep the few necessary ingredients on hand.

Raspberry juice, when diluted and slightly sweetened is very delicious. Grape juice may be purchased in various sized bottles or canned at home when grapes are plentiful, and is also very good when served cold on summer days. Some recipes for more elaborate beverages are:

Piazza Punch

Juice 2 lemons,
Juice 2 oranges.
1 cup sugar,
2 cups grape juice,
2 cups water.

Fruit Punch

Juice 6 lemons,
2 cups of water,
1 pound of sugar,
Chopped rind 1 lemon,
2 bananas (sliced fine),
1 grated pineapple,
½ bottle marachino cherries,
2 quarts appolinaris water.

Pineapple Punch

1 cup grated pineapple,
2 cups water,
2 cups sugar,
½ cup fresh tea,
3 oranges,
1 cup grape juice,
2½ quarts water.
—*Hazel Emigh, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.*

A BIT OF ADVICE

A tramp called at Mr. Cobb's house.

"I've walked many miles to see you, sir," he said, "because people told me you are very kind."

"Indeed," said the old gentleman. "And are you going back the same way?"

"Yes, sir," was the answer.

"Well," said Cobb, "just contradict that rumor as you go, will you? Good morning."—Successful Farming.

It sounds good to hear the robins, meadow-larks, bluebirds, and blackbirds again. It seems like some of our old friends had come back to us. Sparrows, crows, and bluejays get mighty monotonous bofore spring. Our bird neighbors show good judgment in coming back. They see a good many countries in the course of their flight, but they seem to like ours best for they stay with us all the time they can.—Successful Farming.

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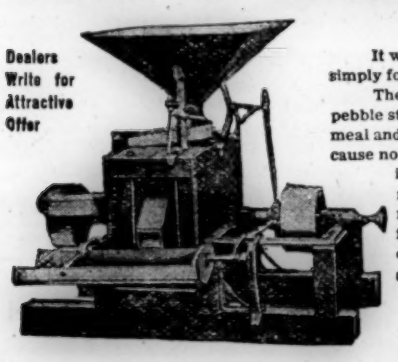

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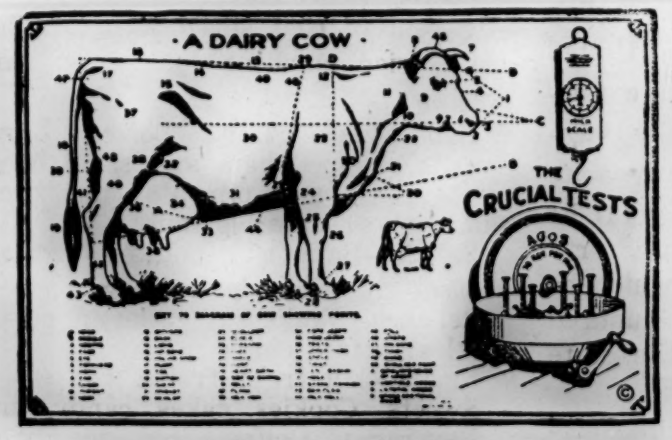

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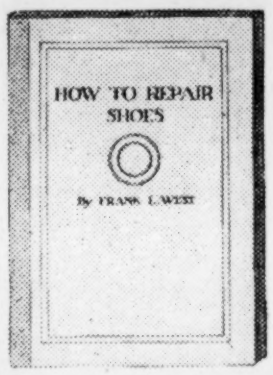

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